DALE POINT PROMONTORY FORT PEMBROKESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2007

REPORT 2008/31



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DALE POINT PROMONTORY FORT PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

By Pete Crane BA MIFA Illustrations By Hubert Wilson

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DALE POINT PROMONTORY FORT, PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2007

SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken after a contactor's compound had been established unofficially immediately behind the Iron Age defences of Dale Point Promontory Fort (PRN 62912; NGR SM82120521), which is Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Pemb.322). The compound was within the Scheduled Monument area. Construction of the compound necessitated the topsoil stripping of the site and the laying an area of hard standing, the erection of a perimeter fence and the installation of site cabins. This evaluation was intended to record and assess the presence, nature and extent of any archaeological features present on the site as the compound was dismantled and removed.

All of the topsoil had been moved from the affected area and the top of the bedrock scraped revealing a gully marking the wall line of a large roundhouse. A considerable number of postholes and small pits were also revealed one of which may have contained a cremation and gave a radiocarbon date of 750-400 BC.

There was little damage to the dug archaeological features, but there may have been some damage to any floor surfaces that may have been present within the roundhouse.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project commission

This evaluation was undertaken after a compound was constructed within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Dale Fort (SM 82120521) without permission. Cadw, the Welsh Assembly Government, therefore requested that an evaluation was undertaken on the compound area to ascertain if any damage had been done to any underlying archaeological features or if any such features had been revealed by the recent activity on the site. Subsequently Unwin Jones Partnership commissioned Cambria Archaeology Field Operations to undertake the evaluation.

1.2 Scope of the project

The project was designed to record any archaeological features or deposits. Excavation was limited by the Scheduled Monument Consent to determine the nature of any archaeological features.

1.3 Report outline

This report describes the physical environment of the site (Section 2) before summarising the watching brief results and the conclusions based on those results (Section 3).

1.4 Abbreviations

Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR).

1.5 Datum heights

All heights on drawings have been calculated to Ordnance Datum (OD), based upon the benchmark of 19.76m OD on the Victorian Fort Entrance. These have been rounded up to the nearest 0.01m. Although every reasonable effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of these readings they should not be relied upon for planning purposes.

1.6 Archive Deposition

Cambria Archaeology will hold the project archive until deposition with Pembrokeshire Museum Service can be arranged.

1.7 Acknowledgements

The Cambria Archaeology field evaluation team was Gwilym Bere, Dr Paula Jones, Andy Shobbrook. I would also like to thank Hubert Wilson for the on-site survey and production of the illustrations. Richard Higham for his information on Professor Grimes' earlier excavations at Dale Fort. Helen Burnham for photographs of Professor Grime's later Excavations. Stephen Morrell, of Dale Fort field Study Centre for his information on the excavations and showing some of the finds held by them held at the Field Study Centre.

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location

Dale Point Promontory Fort is located to the south east of Dale village on the end of the promontory that extends eastwards into Milford Haven (NGR SM82120521)(Fig. 1). The underlying geology is Old Red Sandstone.

The fort has a single ditch and large bank that encloses some 330m of the promontory. There is a small counterscarp bank on the outside the ditch. The original entrance bisects these banks and ditches (Fig. 2), and the road to the Victorian fort that occupies the end of the promontory has truncated the northern edge of this earthwork. This later fort is now the base for the Dale Field Study Centre who have added some extra buildings within the Victorian Fort.

2.2 Reason for Evaluation

about the evaluation was required because contractors undertaking work in the Victorian fort constructed their compound (Plates 1 and 2) in part the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Pemb No 322) area just inside of the Iron Age defences (Figure 2). The disturbance consisted of all of the topsoil being removed down to the top of the bedrock and then a layer of stone chippings being laid on the exposed surface. The compound was surrounded by a free standing fence, which did not penetrate the subsoil.

Because of the disturbance within the scheduled area Cadw requested that the area was archeologically investigated to determine what, if any, damage had been done to the underlying archaeology and if any ancient features had been revealed. Subsequently Unwin Jones Partnership, the architects for this project, asked Cambria Archaeology Field Services, who had undertaken previous work on this site and have experience on other local sites of this type, to carry out the evaluation.

2.3 Site History

It is beyond the scope of this project to go into the archaeological background of this site in detail. Dale Point Promontory Fort is one of about fifty such forts on the Pembrokeshire Coast (Crane 1994). The first large scale plan was undertaken in the early 1900's (Downman 1910-13)(Fig. 3).

Limited excavation took place just within and through the entrance in the earthwork by Professor W F Grimes between 1966 (Grimes 1966) and 1986. Unfortunately other than the original interim report on these excavations, mentioning a hut gully and postholes, nothing further was published and nearly all of the records of this work have been lost.

Further recording and a little excavation were undertaken on part of Professor Grimes' excavations within and to the west of the entrance, prior to restitution in 1987 (Benson and Williams 1987). This revealed an earlier phase of palisade defence from the Late Bronze Age, pre-dating the earthwork defence.

Inside the fort a small area, 150m east of the earthwork defence, was excavated in advance of a sewage scheme (Ramsey and Williams 1992). Probably one, if not two, building platforms were found and a possible terraced trackway recorded.

3. METHODOLOGY

Stripping the chippings from the compound commenced on 16 July 2007, using a toothless grading bucket on the backhoe of a JCB excavator (Plate 3). The chippings were limestone and originally in large lumps, but these had been compacted in a large part of the area into a very solid layer. Although the compound should have been cleared, the contractor still had a large amount of equipment on the site and was still using the area to a great extent, which hampered the site clearance (Plate 3). These chippings had been ground into the surface of the bedrock and proved difficult if not impossible to totally remove in a few places. Because of the problems of clear access to the site the machining took over five days. Immediately after this, the site was swept of dust and loose material, which took two days. The following night there was heavy rain leaving a lot of puddles on the cleared area (Plates 4 and 5). A few areas were trowelled and a small number of selected features sectioned. The cleaned compound area was planned in the conventional manner but main features were also plotted by EDM survey (Figs. 4 and 5) Most features or probable features were given context numbers except for some around the roundhouse.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Bedrock and unstratified finds

There was some variation in the bedrock, the crest of the ridge mostly being solid Old Red Sandstone, while there was more shattered ORS to the south of the crest. The clearance works for the compound construction appeared to have been done using an excavator with a toothed bucket as there were a number of tooth and bucket marks in the top of the bedrock, and it had clearly been hard scraped. There was little or no topsoil remaining below the limestone chippings.

One probable flint scraper and three flint flakes, all local beach flints, were recovered while cleaning the site along with three fragments of fired clay or brick and one fragment of abraded pottery sherd that could be Romano British, but was too small to be diagnostic. Also found were one clay pipe stem fragment and a square nail. From the surface of the compound topsoil spoil tip there was part of a clay pipe bowl and stem and a copper alloy object, probably part of a post medieval button.

4.2 East end of site

At the eastern end of the site there was only one significant feature (170)(Fig. 5 and Plate 6). This feature, although unexcavated, was apparently only just cutting into the bedrock. It was a narrow gully forming a trapezoid with rounded corners. There was a possible posthole by its southeast corner. There were four possible postholes (116. 122, 127, and 132) to the north, within the line of a modern pipe trench, and three to the west, in the middle of the site (124, 126, and 128).

4.3 West end of the site

4.3 1 Roundhouse

A roundhouse dominated the western half of the site (Plates 7, 8 and 9). This was well defined on its northeast quadrant, reasonably to the northwest and southeast but poorly to the southwest, by a gully (110)(Fig. 5). This gully was 12m in diameter, steep sided and where sectioned was 0.4m wide and cut 0.4m deep into the bedrock (Fig. 6A and Plate 10). . This gully (110) appeared to be for construction of the roundhouse wall, and not for drainage. The fill (109) of the

gully produced four small smooth pebbles that may have been used as gaming counters (Plate 11). 1.5m out from the wall gully there were arcs of a very shallow gully or gullies (171, 173 and 175); these were not sectioned, but would be consistent with a possible drip gully, or drainage gully from the eave of the roundhouse roof. Between the roundhouse wall gully (110) and the possible drip gullies there were a few probable postholes and small pits. None of these were excavated and are not necessarily contemporary with the roundhouse. There was no indication of a doorway in the well-defined parts of the gully and therefore it is likely to have been to the southwest, facing the entrance to the fort.

Within the roundhouse were a large number of possible postholes, one of which was sectioned (103) (Fig 6B). This posthole (103) was 0.4m in diameter and cut 0.3m deep into the bedrock; the fill (102) contained probable packing stones, and although there was no firm indication of a post pipe it is likely to have been about 0.2m in diameter. Also within the roundhouse was a layer (112) of probable flooring made up of compacted flat stones (Plates 12 and 13). This was most likely laid directly on the natural bedrock, but it may seal earlier features. This probable flooring was not excavated, although it had been disturbed in two places (111 and 114), probably as a result of Professor Grimes' earlier excavations.

4.3.2 Other features in the western half of the site

To the south of the roundhouse there were a number of small features cut into the bedrock, which are likely to have been pits and postholes. The fills in those features in the western half may be backfill from the earlier excavations, but those to the east did not appear to have been excavated. One of the small pits (108) was half sectioned (Fig. 6C and Plate 14). The lower fill (107) contained flecks of charcoal and a few fragments of calcified bone, therefore a small "bulk" sample was taken for flotation and wet sieving. Only a small amount of bone was recovered, all which was in very small fragments. These could not be definitely identified as human, but the high degree of heat affectation suggests that these fragments could be the remains of a cremation (Appendix 1). Also recovered were some charred plant remains, with barley and probably emmer wheat identified (Appendix 2). A sample of charcoal from this sample was sent for radiocarbon dating, and returned a determination of Cal. BC 750-400 (Beta-239589)(Appendix 2), indicating an early to mid Iron Age date.

To the north of the roundhouse there were far fewer postholes. One of the postholes (105)(Fig 6 D) was half sectioned confirming that it had not previously been excavated in earlier archaeological digs.

4.4 Modern Features

At the western edge of the site were the partial footings of a Second World War lookout post (Plate 15). This building was still standing when Professor Grimes started his excavations as it can be seen on some of his site photographs.

Crossing the site from northwest to the middle of the east section was an alkathene water pipe supplying the study centre, probably put in during the 1970s or 80s.

5. DISCUSSION

5. 1 Site Damage

It was obvious that there was some damage to the surface of the bedrock when the topsoil was scraped off for the construction of the compound, but any damage to dug archaeological features will have been very slight with only partial removal of a few centimetres, probably less than five, at the most. More significant damage was possibly done to the likely floor (112) within the roundhouse, and the floor's stratigraphical relationship with the postholes within the roundhouse will have been lost. Also lost is any spatial relationship between finds, which were in the topsoil and the underlying features.

5. 2 East end of site

The rounded trapezoid feature (170) had quite vague edges. It is possible that careful excavation may improve the outlines and any material within may indicate the feature's age, possibly through radiocarbon dating. However, its apparent form does not lead to archaeological interpretation.

5.3 Roundhouse

Few roundhouses have been discovered in Pembrokeshire and the Dale Fort example is one of the larger ones, the wall gully (110) having an internal diameter of 12m. Castell Henllys, an inland hillfort in north Pembrokeshire, has one of the largest roundhouses of 13m internal diameter (Bennet forthcoming), and possibly dates to around 300BC. The Dale Fort roundhouse is larger that those from inland sites at Walesland Rath (Wainwright 1971 a), to the west of Haverfordwest, or those excavated in small defended enclosures around Llawhaden (Williams and Mytum 1998), some distance to the east of Haverfordwest.

Very little excavation has taken place on other Pembrokeshire coastal promontory forts. The limited area excavated within the promontory fort at Great Castle Head, Dale (Crane 2002), 2km to the west, did not find any roundhouses, although it is of similar date to Dale Fort. One roundhouse was discovered at Tower Point, on the south side of St Brides Bay (Wainwright 1971b), 6.3km to the northwest, but this had a stone and turf wall of *c*.9.5m to 11.5 external diameter, built on stone footings. Parts of up to nine roundhouses were recorded at Porth y Rhaw on the north site of St Brides Bay (Crane forthcoming), 19km to the north; again all of those roundhouses were smaller, although successive rebuilds of one roundhouse (roundhouse III) was approaching the size of that at Dale Fort.

Recent evaluation of roundhouses in Wales (Johnston *et al* 2007) indicates that larger roundhouses such as this one at Dale are likely to date from the later, rather than earlier Iron Age. It is probable therefore that this roundhouse is mid to late Iron Age or even possibly Romano British in date. It is also likely to have been quite prestigious given its size and its prominent location just inside the entrance.

The interior of the roundhouse appeared to have the remains of a floor (112), although this layer could possibly have been a lens of backfill from an earlier excavation (see below). If this was a floor its survival is very rare indeed. The entrance to the roundhouse would appear to be on the southwest side of the structure, facing the gateway into the fort and it is possible that this flooring is patching of a worn area within the entrance. The postholes within the area of the roundhouse do not form any recognisable pattern, although one is central, and further hand cleaning or excavation may find more features within the structure. These postholes may belong to other phases, however, and therefore not be related to this particular building. The possible drip gully (171, 173 and 175) would seem to demonstrate that there were likely to have been large overhanging eaves, which would have been desirable given the size of the roof, the poor natural drainage on the bedrock and the often inclement weather in western Britain.

Of the four pebbles recovered (Plate 11), two or three are most likely to have arrived on the site by artificial means, the exception being the round white quartz stone, which may have derived from the topsoil. Three probable gaming counters

were recovered from the Porth y Rhaw excavations (Crane forthcoming), and it is possible that the pebbles at Dale served the same function.

5.4 Other features in the western half of the site

The features in the south western corner of the site that appeared to have been previously excavated would be consistent with the information given by Richard Higham, who assisted during Professor Grimes' earlier excavations on the site. However, it was not possible to recognise the partial ring of postholes, which was one of two probable roundhouses found by Professor Grimes just inside the fort.

The fill (107) of the small pit (108) was quite intriguing. Not only did charcoal provide an early to mid Iron Age date, Cal. BC 750-400 (Beta-239589)(Appendix 2), but heat affected bone suggested a cremation (Appendix 1), possibly with a food offering (appendix 2). However, this interpretation must remain tentative. The decision was made not to look further at the charcoal from this pit, but if excavation of the other half, left *in situ*, should take place then more thorough analysis would seem advisable.

5.5 Professor Grimes' and other excavations

From the information gathered from a number of sources it is clear that Professor Grimes' excavation only extended about 20m east, into the fort from the ramparts, and about 10m to either side of the entrance. This area would have encountered the southern part of the roundhouse found in this project and may be the reason for the indistinct edges in the southern part of the wall gully (110) and may mean that the "floor" (112) is in fact a lens of backfill from the earlier excavation, although this is considered to be a less likely interpretation. The earlier excavation is also likely to have included the half sectioned pit (108). This suggests that not all features within the area of Professor Grimes' excavation were either discovered or excavated.

The work by Benson and Williams (1987) was on the area of Professor Grimes' later excavations within and just outside, to the west of, the entrance. This produced radiocarbon dates (Appendix 4) for the later Bronze Age prior to construction of the earthwork defences. The other work by Ramsey and Williams (1992) indicates that much of the interior of the fort is likely to have occupation activity. However, the evidence for this may be limited to where it has cut into the bedrock.

It would appear from recorded finds that occupation of the site extended at least into the Romano British period.

5.6 Recommendations

The earthworks and the interior of this promontory fort, excluding the area of the Victorian Fort, are becoming overgrown. In the near future therefore these should be cleared of the bramble, bracken and gorse, and a management regime put in place, or re-introduced to keep the vegetation under control. The opportunity could then be taken to conduct a topographical survey and a geophysical survey where possible. A further report could also be compiled on all the excavations to date, especially relating to Professor Grimes' excavations. It should also be considered whether the area of his earlier excavation on the interior should be re-excavated to recover the plan of the two roundhouses that he revealed.

6. CONCLUSION

It is unfortunate that the contractor's compound was mistakenly put within the interior of the fort. However, due to the hard nature of the bedrock, little damage was done to features cutting the bedrock, probably with no more than up to 50mm of the top of these removed. If the surface within the roundhouse is a floor it probably was reduced by the compound construction and subsequent removal. A topographical and geophysical survey of the remaining area of the interior of the fort should be undertaken if funding can be found and this should be published along with details of the earlier excavations.

SOURCES

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APPENDIX 1:CREMATED BONE FROM SAMPLE 201

Alison Sables, Lampeter University

There was very little material to work on and even less distinguishing identifiable human bone. The bone is very white which indicates that it was fired at a very high temperature. This suggests that the cremation is later rather than earlier, possibly Iron Age or later.

APPENDIX 2: CHARRED PLANT REMAINS FROM SAMPLE 201

by Wendy Carruthers (this report was written prior to the Radiocarbon date of BC700-400 being obtained)

Excavations at Dale Fort, Pembrokeshire, by Cambria Archaeology revealed a small pit inside the Bronze Age and Iron Age defence. The fill (sample 201) contained a few small fragments of calcified bone which were sent to Lampeter for analysis (Pete Crane, *pers. comm.*).

A 4 litre soil sample was taken from the pit fill (sample 201) and this was processed by Cambria Archaeology using standard methods of floatation (250 micron mesh = minimum flot mesh size). The dried flot from this sample was sent to the author for analysis.

Results

Sample 201 – The flot produced around 50ml of large charcoal fragments (c. 50% 2-4mm size) and the following charred plant remains:

ТАХА		sample 201
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	emmer/spelt grain	4
Hordeum sp.	indeterminate barley grain	6
	indeterminate cereal grain fragments	8
cf. Triticum dicoccum	cf. emmer glume base	5
cf. Triticum dicoccum	cf. emmer spikelet fork	1
T. dicoccum/spelta	emmer/spelt glume base	4
T. dicoccum/spelta	emmer/spelt spikelet fork	4
T. dicoccum/spelta	emmer/spelt rachis fragment	3
cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	cf. free-threshing wheat rachis frag.	1
Hordeum sp.	barley rachis fragment	3
Pteridium aquilinum L.Kuhn	bracken pinnule frag.	1
	indeterminate tuber frag.	2
	TOTAL	42

Discussion and Recommendation

Although the state of preservation of the charred plant remains was poor, being eroded and fragmented, the concentration (10.5 fragments per litre of soil processed) was high. This suggests that, rather than being general background waste, the deposit represented the deliberate dumping of burnt cereal remains. Since both grain and chaff fragments were present, this could have been a deposit of mixed waste, including spilt processed grain mixed with some processing waste. Alternatively, whole spikelets could have been burnt, either accidentally or deliberately as an offering. The absence of arable weed seeds supports this latter interpretation to some extent, as a few handfuls of spikelets would be less likely to contain weed seeds than the waste from processing a quantity of grain. Burnt cereal offerings are often found in ditch terminals. As burnt bone was also present in the pit, some sort of cremation deposit could have been present. Clearly, with only one small, poorly preserved sample as evidence, this suggestion must remain tentative, but perhaps the results of the bone analysis from Lampeter might be helpful. The small bracken fragment may have been burnt as tinder or waste bedding. Its presence reflects the acidic nature of the local soils.

Once the C14 dates have been received, it may be worthwhile analysing the charcoal from this feature, especially if it is thought that the deposit could have been ritual in character.

Emmer/spelt (probably emmer, but unconfirmed due to poor preservation) and barley were the two crops represented in the deposit, with free-threshing wheat only tentatively being identified. The poor condition of the barley grains made it difficult to say whether naked or hulled barley was present.

These crops were commonly grown during the Bronze Age and Iron Age throughout the British Isles. Naked barley was more common up to the Middle Bronze Age, after which hulled barley became dominant. Emmer was the principal wheat grown in the earlier prehistoric period, with spelt taking over from the Middle Bronze Age in southern England, and perhaps a bit later in the Bronze Age further west.

APPENDIX 3: RADIOCARBON DATE FROM FILL 107, PIT 108

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS (Variables: C13/C12=-24.8:lab. mult=1) Laboratory number: Beta-239589 2420±40 BP Conventional radiocarbon age: Cal BC 750 to 680 (Cal BP 2700 to 2630) and 2 Sigma calibrated results: Cal BC 670 to 610 (Cal BP 2620 to 2560) and (95% probability) Cal BC 600 to 400 (Cal BP 2560 to 2350) Intercept data Intercepts of radiocarbon age with calibration curve: Cal BC 490 (Cal BP 2440) and Cal BC 460 (Cal BP 2410) and Cal BC 420 (Cal BP 2370) Cal BC 720 to 700 (Cal BP 2670 to 2650) and 1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal BC 540 to 410 (Cal BP 2490 to 2360) (68% probability) Charred material 2420±40 BF 2560 2540 2520 2500 2480 24 60 Radiocarbon age (BP) 2440 2420 2400 2380 2360 2340 2320 2300 2280 750 700 650 600 550 500 450 400 350 800 C al BC References: Database used INTCAL04 Calibration Database INTCAL04 Radiocarb on Age Calibration IntCal04: Calibration Issue of Radiocarbon (Volume 46, nr 3, 2004). Mathematics. A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2), p317-322 Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory 4985 S.W. 74th Court, Miami, Florida 33155 • Tel: (305)667-5167 • Fax: (305)663-0964 • E-Mail: beta@radiocarbon.com

APPENDIX 4: RADIOCARBON DATES CALIBRATED FORM THE RESULTS OF BENSON AND WILLIAMS (1987)

RADIOCARBON CALIBRATION PROGRAM CALIB REV4.4.2 Copyright 1986-2004 M Stuiver and PJ Reimer Stuiver, M., and Reimer, P.J., 1993, Radiocarbon, 35, 215-230. Annotated results (text) - calout.doc Export file - calout.csv SAMPLE0001 LABCOD CAR-1034 DESCRIPTION Radiocarbon Age BP 2730 +/- 70 Calibration data set: intcal98.14c (Stuiver et al., 1998a) % area enclosed relative area under cal AD age ranges probability distribution 68.3 (1 sigma) cal BC 969-961 0.044 925-811 0.956 cal BC 1042- 794 1.000 95.4 (2 sigma) SAMPLE0002 LABCOD CAR-1035 DESCRIPTION Radiocarbon Age BP 2740 +/- 70 (Stuiver et al., 1998a) Calibration data set: intcal98.14c % area enclosed cal AD age ranges relative area under probability distribution 68.3 (1 sigma) cal BC 971-959 0.077 936-821 0.923 95.4 (2 sigma) cal BC 1050-794 1.000 SAMPLE0003 LABCOD CAR-1034 DESCRIPTION Radiocarbon Age BP 2760 +/- 60 Calibration data set: intcal98.14c (Stuiver et al., 1998a) % area enclosed cal AD age ranges relative area under probability distribution 68.3 (1 sigma) cal BC 972-957 0.105 0.895 939-831 95.4 (2 sigma) cal BC 1041-804 1.000



Figure 1: Site Location

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Figure 2: Location of compound inside of the earthworks. Plan Supplied by Unwin Jones Partnership



Figure 3: The earliest detail plan (Downman 1912). The Victorian fort and road are not shown



Figure 4: Archaeological features within the compound area



Figure 5: Archaeological features



Figure 6. Sections



Plate 1: Compound View NE



Plate 2: Compound. View NW



Plate 3: Cleaning off the chippings in the still occupied compound. View E



Plate 4: Compound as cleaned. View E. Scale 1m



Plate 5: Compound as cleaned. View W. Scale 1m



Plate 6: Feature 170 (darker ring around scale) at the eastern end of the site. View E. Scale 1m



Plate 7: Roundhouse gully as revealed after machining (arc of gully 110 under scales). View E. Scales 0.5m and 1m



Plate 8: Roundhouse gully 110 just showing in centre and right of picture. View W. Scale 1m

Dale Point Promontory Fort, Pembrokeshire: archaeological evaluation 2007



Plate 9: Roundhouse gully 110 with section on left of picture. View S. Scales 1m



Plate 10: Roundhouse gully 110 section. View SW. Scale 0.5m



Plate 11: Smooth pebbles possibly used as gaming pieces. 1cm squares



Plate 12: Floor? 112. View SE. Scale 1m



Plate 13: Floor? 112. View S. Scale 1m



Plate 14: Pit 108 fills 106 and 107. View N. Scale 0.5m



Plate 15: Footings of Second World War lookout post. View E. Scale 1m

DALE POINT PROMONTORY FORT PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

REPORT NUMBER 2008/31

March 2008

This report has been prepared by Pete Crane

Position: Senior Archaeologist

Signature Date

This report has been checked and approved by Nigel Page

on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position: Head of Field Services

Signature Date

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report